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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +27°C. Minimum +12°C.
Sun sets today at 7:00 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 4:55 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Splatzer
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema; Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 116.

KABUL, SATURDAY, July 18, 1964. (SARATAN 27, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

African Summit Conference Opened By UAR President; Thant Also Addresses Meeting

CAIRO, July 18, (DPA).—

THE second all-African summit conference was opened here this evening under participation of twenty-seven heads of state and government.

Rwanda, the Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, the Central African Republic, Somalia and Gabon were not represented by their heads of state, but by delegates in the rank of parliamentary president or cabinet minister.

Out of the thirty-four nations of the Organisation for African Unity (OAU) only the Congo (Leopoldville) decided not to participate in the meeting after a number of countries, mainly Ghana, Morocco and Algeria had threatened to boycott the Cairo conference if it were to be attended by new Congolese Premier Moise Tshombe.

Friday's opening was also attended by United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and by observers from nineteen African exile organisations representing Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Bechuanaland and South-west Africa.

Opening the meeting, UAR President Nasser said it was not important that resounding resolutions should come out of the summit meeting.

"What is important," he said, "is that from here should emerge what represents the spirit of our unity."

Nasser mentioned Arab dispute with Israel but he said he did not expect action in the way of resolutions.

The Israel problem, "is part of the schemes of neocolonialism and its attempts to establish gages with a view of maintaining domination, menaces and exploitation," he said.

The UAR leader praised U.S. government efforts in solving its racial problems.

Nasser welcomed Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, the leader of the glorious struggle of the people of Kenya, and Prime Minister Hastings Banda, the leader of the glorious struggle of the people of Malawi.

Also mentioned by name was President Julius Nprere of the Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

Sitting in as observers at the session were Prime Minister Kenneth Kaunda of Northern Rhodesia which will become independent in October and Holden Roberto, head of the Revolutionary government in exile.

The troops with which Roberto hopes to drive the Portuguese from Angola are being trained in the Congo and his entire corporation is centered there.

U. Thant told the conference that the colonial towards and "remaining defenders of racial discrimination" were increasingly isolated in the world.

They could count less and less on the "acquiescence and patience of other states", he told the African heads of governments' conference.

"This isolation of the colonialists has itself contributed to the fulfilment of the desire of African states to keep the colonial and racial problems out of the cold war," he said.

"We can only hope that good sense and realism prevail so that resistance to chance by few will not lead to dangerous conflict on this (African) continent.

Cabinet Begins Studying New Constitution

KABUL, July 18. The Cabinet Council at its Thursday session started the study of the new draft Constitution. The study will be followed in the next sessions of the Cabinet Council.

The new draft Constitution was reviewed by the Advisory Commission at the beginning of this year.

Omer Outlines Govt. Commercial Policy To Kabul Traders

KABUL, July 18.—Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, the Minister of Commerce, addressing a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday outlined the views and programme of the Government to reorganise trade, regulate imports and exports, strengthen local industries, help and support local producers, prevent imports of luxury articles, revise customs tariffs and promote closer co-operation between the Government and merchants.

Mr. Omer stressed the important role being played in this regard by commercial organisations and wholesale merchants.

He also described the steps being taken by the Ministry to control prices. Mr. Omer urged the mercantile community to help the Government in maintaining a strict control over imports of luxury and banned goods and to co-operate with the authorities in keeping down the prices. The merchants promised to co-operate with the Government in maintaining price ceilings.

U.N. Accuses Pakistan Of Violating Ceasefire Line, Says India

NEW DELHI, July 18, (UP).—A United Nations military observer has said that Pakistan violated the Kashmir ceasefire line between her and India last month, the Indian Defence Ministry said here Friday.

The alleged violation came in an incident June 27 when three Indian policemen were killed and three others wounded, the ministry announced.

The ministry said the Chief UN Military Observer on the ceasefire line conducted on-the-spot inquiry and has given his verdict against Pakistan.

The ministry quoted the observer as saying "planning and execution indicated that "regular troops" were responsible.

The ceasefire line agreement forbids troops to come within 1,000 yards of the line, the ministry went on.

But Pakistani troops carried out an "unprovoked" action from a range of 55 miles on the Indian side of the line, the observer was quoted as saying.

Royal Audience

KABUL, July 18.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending July 16th:

Mr. Abdul Hadi Dawi, Chairman of the Senate; General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Mr. Sayyed Kasim Rishtya, Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Press and Information; Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Gul Pacha Ulfat, Chief of the Department of Tribal Affairs; Mr. Aziz Mohammad Alekozai, Governor of Balkh; Mr. Mir Aminuddin Ansary, Governor of Pervan; Mr. Mohammad Sharif, Governor of Uruzgan; Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, Governor of Nangarhar; Lt. General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff; Mr. Mohammad Rahim Nassery, Governor of Kunar; Professor Mohammad Asghar, the Mayor of Kabul; Lt. General Saadulla, Tribunal of the Ministry of Defence; Mr. Habibulla Mali Achakzai, Governor of D'Afghanistan Bank; Mr. Mohammad Karim Ziai, Chief of the Education Department of Helmand Valley; Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Nashir, President of Spinzar Co.; Dr. Atta Mohammad Norzoy, a graduate in Administrative Law from Cologne University and Dr. Asghar Samimi, a graduate in agriculture from Bonn University.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan To Go For Treatment Abroad

NEW DELHI, July 18.—According to All India Radio Mr. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan the nationalist leader of Pakhtunistan who is now ill will go abroad for medical treatment. He is now under house arrest.

The radio added that Khan Abdul Kayum Khan will also leave for London for his medical treatment.

The government of Pakistan

Goldwater's Views Dangerous Irresponsible, Frightening, Says Governor Rockefeller

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, (Reuter).—

NEW YORK Liberal Governor Nelson Rockefeller Friday attacked Senator Barry Goldwater's views on extremism as "dangerous, irresponsible and frightening"—provoking an immediate reaction from the Republican Presidential Nominee.

Large Peshawar Jirga Urges Pak. To Change Its Policy

KABUL, July 18.—A report from Peshawar in Central Occupied Pakhtunistan says that a large meeting of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party was recently held at Chowk Darwaza-Lahori in Peshawar city; Mr. Abdul Majid was in the chair.

The meeting in which a large number of members and workers of the Khudai-Khidmatgar Party and citizens of Peshawar in their thousands took part, was addressed by Mr. Mohammad Afzal Bangush, Mr. Jalaluddin Akbarji, Mowlana Hazratgul, Mirza Barkat Ali Advocate and Mr. Musafir Khan.

The speakers explained the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan and condemned the policy followed and restrictions imposed by the Government of Pakistan upon the Pakhtunistani nationalists.

They urged the Government to abandon its present policy towards the people of Pakhtunistan. The meeting resolved to continue such gatherings and the demand for the right of self-determination and freedom.

has imposed restrictions on Khan Abdul Kayum Khan's movement and he cannot take part in public gatherings, the radio said.

Disengagement Negotiated By U.N. In Kyrenia Area

NICOSIA, July 18, (Reuter).—

THE U.N. announced Friday night it had negotiated a "total disengagement" in the tense Kyrenia mountain area of Temblos and both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot forces there would withdraw to their previous positions.

The announcement came after U.N. reports of sighting five more 25 pounder guns moving towards Greek Cypriot positions there. Earlier five government armoured cars and 150 national guards with artillery and mortars were reported to have arrived.

About 80 Canadian U.N. soldiers with mortars and eight scout cars moved in between the opposing forces as tension was reported mounting "very high" and neither side made any further move as the negotiations went on.

Elsewhere in the Kyrenia area, a Greek Cypriot was arrested pending inquiries into the burning of 11 British sailing boats in Kyrenia port earlier this week, a Cyprus government spokesman said Friday night.

Meanwhile Turkey has sent a note to the Cyprus government rejecting a Cypriot note protesting at the reported landing of Turkish troops on the Island, the Turkish Foreign Ministry announced Friday.

The 10-line note, handed to President Makarios in Nicosia yesterday, described the allegation as "baseless", the Ministry said.

In Geneva, according to DPA,

U.N. Cyprus Mediator Sakari Tuomioja again met Greece's Special Envoy to the Cyprus talks, Dixitri Nicolareisis, Friday.

This second meeting of the two diplomats had been preceded by an exchange of views between the Mediator, U.N. Secretary-General U. Thant, and Cyprus Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprianou yesterday morning.

Kyprianou had stopped over in Geneva on his turn journey from the London Commonwealth conference to Cairo where the African heads of government are assembling for their summit meeting.

Prior to his departure for Cairo, Kyprianou told news men his talks with Tuomioja had greatly satisfied him.

The Finnish diplomat was the only one the Cypriot government recognised as mediator. The Cypriot government expected a solution to the Cyprus problem within the framework of the U.N. and in keeping with the U.N. charter. On Sunday Tuomioja is expected to meet U. Thant again who will then be back from Cairo where he will attend the African summit upon invitation of the Egyptian government.

Governor Rockefeller, who abandoned his quest for the nomination when defeated by Goldwater in the California Primary, took issue with a phrase in the Senator's acceptance speech last night that "extremism in the defence of liberty is not a vice." Moderation in pursuit of justice is not a virtue.

Senator Goldwater retorted: "is it extreme action for our boys to give their lives in Vietnam? I would like the Governor, for my benefit and the benefit of the party and the people of America, to put down in writing his definition of extremism."

Governor Rockefeller said in his statement issued through a press aide, that his own reaction to the Senator's remark last night—one loudly applauded by the convention delegates—was "amazement and shock."

He added: "to extol extremism—whether in defence of liberty or in pursuit of justice—is dangerous, irresponsible and frightening."

The remark, he said, raised "the gravest of questions in the hearts and souls of Republicans in every corner of our party."

The Governor added: "I shall continue to fight extremism within the Republican Party. It has no place in the party, it has no place in America."

Meanwhile, Senator Barry Goldwater and his army of ardent Conservative supporters have set their sights on bringing off a dramatic upset victory over President Johnson in next November's Presidential election.

But as many of the delegates began streaming out of San Francisco at the end of the Republican party convention, the split between the conservative and moderate wing of the party appeared just as pronounced as ever.

A London report says for the second successive day, newspapers throughout the world expressing almost all shades of political opinion acted Friday with horror, shock and dismay to the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater as Republican candidate for the American Presidential election.

"It is as if Kennedy was murdered for the second time in San Francisco on Wednesday", an Australian Socialist newspaper, wrote.

Other newspapers thought the Senator's nomination brought the danger of world war nearer, meant that America had turned back the clock to the 19th century, was reverting to isolationism.

Japanese newspapers wrote of "a woeful tragedy for the honour of the Republican Party and fervently expressed the hope that President Johnson would be the victor next November."

In Europe, Senator Goldwater found one champion in an Italian neo-fascist newspaper which commended him as "a man who believes in the values of humanity," and said he understood the open and the hidden dangers of communism. He loved culture, respected his fatherland and its traditions and everything they represented. In Saigon-Vietnam, too, comment was cautious. The Sai-

(Contd on page 4)

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KABUL TIMES

JULY 18, 1964

New Soviet President

The election of Mr. Anastas Mikoyan, the First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union to the post of Presidency of that country and the fact that Mr. Leonid Brezhnev is going to devote his time to party affairs are the changes that were announced in the Soviet leadership on Wednesday. Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, along with Mr. Mikoyan and Mr. Brezhnev are among the torch-bearers of present progress taking place in Soviet social and economic life. While Mr. Khrushchev is the initiator of the policy of peaceful co-existence in Soviet international relations, Mr. Mikoyan has maintained an excellent record in carrying through these principles and also he has had great say in his nation's economic progress.

Mr. Mikoyan, who visited Afghanistan recently during his tour of some Asian countries, is a great friend of this nation. He also visited Afghanistan in 1955 with Mr. Khrushchev. We are sure that during his years as the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, relations between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will further prosper.

USSR as a great power has a vital role to play in international affairs. The part played by the present Soviet leadership in relaxing international tension and the fact that as the result of such a policy a clear détente has emerged between the East and the West is something about which the USSR leaders ought to be congratulated. We are convinced that they all are for those principles aimed at bringing further understanding between the east and west.

Mr. Mikoyan's record as a great servant of the Soviet people and his role in building up economic relations of the Soviet Union not only with the developing countries but also with the developed nations have been very obvious and clear.

The people of Afghanistan, as most sincere friends of their neighbouring nations while congratulating Mr. Mikoyan for his election to the new post, wish further success and prosperity to the Soviet people.

Goldwater In Profile:

Republican Presidential Nominee Wants Less Federal Government, More Freedom

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16. (DPA).—U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the man who broke all the rules but still was nominated as the Republican party Presidential candidate, comes from a family of self-made men and was brought up in a part of the U.S. only one generation removed from rugged frontier life. This family background seems to have moulded Goldwater's political philosophy which is deeply conservative, suspicious of federal power, unafraid of military risks or even brinkmanship, opposed to the welfare state, and draws much of its wide public appeal from a militant anti-communism.

In appearance, the 55-year old senator is a complete refutation of the sallow conservative stereotype or caricature. He is six feet tall, weighs an unchanging 135 pounds and carries himself with the ease of an outdoors man. He also is a multi-millionaire, a reserve brigadier in the U.S. Air Force, and the only jet pilot in the U.S. Senate.

He does not mince his words. He once said he was "tired of the leaders of this great country quivering every time Khrushchev belches".

He has proposed tremendous cuts in U.S. foreign aid and sanctions to be imposed on countries trading with the Chinese Peoples Republic.

Goldwater advocates a "new form of nationalism" that seems

BY DPA
self-sufficient to many Americans. He explains it like this: "To maintain our own national security, we cannot go completely internationalist." According to Goldwater, we can find a "meeting ground" in a "new form of nationalism" extremely sensitive to our responsibilities to ourselves and our objectives, and at the same time cognizant that the ability of other free nations to resist communist thrusts is a matter of concern to Americans.

Barry Goldwater, an Episcopalian, was born to a Jewish father and Christian mother in Phoenix, Arizona, on New Year's Day 1909.

His grandfather came to the U.S. from Russia. He worked as an itinerant peddler in the wild desert and mining areas of Arizona and California, and finally established a general dry goods store which, under Barry's father and Barry himself, grew into a multi-million dollar chain of department stores. Because of his business career, Barry had to cut short his education after his first year at university in 1929.

In 1931 he married a girl from Indiana, Margaret Johnson, by whom he had two sons and two daughters.

During World War II Goldwater served in the Arizona National Guard and, after 1941, as an instructor in the Far East Transport Command.

He entered politics in 1949 via election to the Phoenix city council,

and ran successfully for the U.S. Senate in 1952. At this first try, he won by a bare margin, but Arizona, then a traditionally Democratic state, re-elected him with an overwhelming majority in 1958.

The "golden boy from Arizona", as his followers call him, gained national prominence by highly controversial stands.

On the labour front he opposed compulsory trade union membership and the "closed shop". Once he proposed that states should be allowed to outlaw collective bargaining if they so wished. But he defends the right to strike "as the only weapon labour has".

The man who wants to be the next U.S. president, fears federal power. He has suggested a staged withdrawal of the federal government, perhaps at the rate of ten per cent a year, from all programmes he considers outside its constitutional mandate: Social welfare, education, public power, agriculture, and all other activities that can be better performed by lower government levels, or private institutions, or by individuals. Like Thomas Jefferson, he thinks the government which governs least is the best.

Goldwater has voted for a foreign aid cut of 1,000 million dollars, and against the "vigorous fight against communism".

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PRESS At a Glance

All premier dailies published Thursday in the capital carried the photos and news of Mr. Mikoyan, who has been newly elected as President of the USSR. Similarly they published a picture of the signing of an agreement on Afghan goods delivery at Afghan and Soviet river-ports.

Thursday's *Islah* commented on the new government decisions taken with regard to the new economic programme. A developing country like Afghanistan has to keep a close watch on its current economic situation and make periodical decisions in a move to strengthen the economic foundation with increased development activities, said the editorial.

The question of imports and exports is very important in the economic development of a country. At present we are more in need of supporting the local industries by providing them with facilities to compete with foreign goods.

We should not forget that billions of Afghans have been invested in the textile factories of our country. But our markets are still full of foreign textile products and the products of our textile companies with favourable prices and good quality are not consumed as desired.

This situation constitutes a great defect in our import policy which led the government to take necessary measures to secure economic stability in the country. In order that these steps would be successfully implemented, public co-operation is needed urgently.

Thursday's *Anis* carried its editorial under the title "Mentalities are Improving". Basically the people, said, the editorial, show interest to those government decisions and actions which will meet people's demands.

We consider the recent moves made by the government to improve social and economic conditions of the country as the reflection of public aspirations and indeed whatever positive action is taken towards the improvement of people's living standards is regarded as a step towards the fulfilment of our expectations.

The easy and speedy passage of the bill to ban the entering of 28 import items in the country by the National Assembly is a manifestation of mutual co-operation between the people and the government in meeting the interests of the society.

The same issue of the daily *Anis* published an article by Mr. Ferhatullah Nokak commenting on the recent news conference held by Mr. Yafai, the Minister of Planning, on the import restriction of luxury goods with the announcement made by the Minister of Planning with regard to import restrictions, one of our long dreams was realised.

Years ago, said the article, the press carried articles suggesting restriction on the import of luxury goods and saving foreign exchange to be used in promoting the national economy of the country. It is gratifying that today we see these dreams are realised.

One of the factors contributing to the development of industry is the government support through restricting the import of some foreign goods with which local products cannot compete.

Friday's *Anis* in its 12-page issue carried special articles for children, scientific achievements, comedies, puzzles, photos, stories and poems. Both *Anis* and *Islah* in their Friday's issues published the photo of General Franco, President of Spain, and the congratulatory message despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King on the occasion of Spanish National Day.

(To be concluded)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

1. English Programme: 4.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 19 m band.
2. English Programme: 3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15125 kc = 19 m band.
Urdu programme: 6.00-6.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
3. English Programme: 6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62m band.
Russian Programme: 7.30-11.30 p.m. AST 4775 kc = 62 m band.
Arabic Programme: 11.00-11.30 p.m. AST 11735 kc = 25 m band.
French Programme: 11.30-12.00 midnight 15225 kc = 19 m band.
German Programme: 10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 15225 kc = 25 m band.
The Programmes include news, commentaries, interviews, topical and historical reports and music.

Western Music

Sunday, 9.00-9.55 p.m. classical and light programme. Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. light programme. Tuesday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes. Thursday, 5.00-5.30 p.m. popular tunes.

Air Services

FRIDAY

SUNDAY

ARRIVALS

HERAT-KANDAHAR Arr. Kabul 16-40.
PESHAWAR-KABUL Arr. 13-35.

DEPARTURES

KANDAHAR-HERAT Dep. Kabul, 7-30.
KABUL-PESHAWAR Dep. 10-30

AEROFLOT

KABUL-TASHKENT-MOSCOW Dep. 13-10.

IRAN AIRLINES

TEHRAN-ZAHEDAN Arr. Kabul 10-00
KABUL-ZAHEDAN-TEHRAN Dep. 11-00

T. M. A.

BEIRUT-KABUL Arr. Kabul, 11-30

CSA

PRAGUE-KABUL Arr. Kabul 10-55.

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24272
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Boo Ali Phone No. 23573
Parwan Phone No. 20887
Istor Phone No. 20496

Coming Of Islam Religion To Afghanistan

In 700 A.D. Hajjaj sent a third contingent of 10,000 force under Abdur Rahman ibn Ashas to reduce Kabul. The king of Kabul was again willing to pay annual tribute if his country was spared. But the offer was rejected. The same tactics were again resorted to. When winter set in, Abdur Rahman found out that further advance was suicidal. He wrote to Hajjaj in this respect, requesting him to postpone further advance till spring. Hajjaj reprimanded Abdur Rahman for his cowardice, whereupon Abdur Rahman rebelled, made peace with Kabul Shah, and returned with all haste to Basra to punish Hajjaj for his impudence. In the battle that ensued Abdur Rahman was defeated and he had to seek safety in flight.

He took refuge with the king of Kabul, but died shortly afterwards. This was perhaps the last attempt of the Arabs in this direction, and Kabul remained in the hands of the Kabul Shah until the end of the eighth century A.D. when it was reduced by Yakub bin Laith.

After the death of Harun-ur-Rashid in 806 A.D. the Abbasid Empire could not maintain its integrity. The provincial governors founded dynasties owing nominal allegiance to the Caliph but virtually independent. The first to assert his independence was Tahir of Khurasan, who laid the foundation of the Tahirids in Herat. They were succeeded in 872 by the Saffarids. The founder of this short lived dynasty was Yakub, a brazer of Seistan, who became a military adventurer of much celebrity. The Saffarids, in their turn, were subdued by the Samanids of Bukhara in 903 A.D., a dynasty which continued to exist in the heart of Asia for about 120 years. The fifth prince of this line, Abdul Malik, had a Turkish slave, Alaptagin by name. He was appointed the governor of Khurasan on the death of Abdul Malik, his patron (in 961 A.D.), the chief officers of the State assembled to nominate a successor.

Alaptagin voted against Mansur, the minor son of the deceased Sultan. He nevertheless, ascended the throne by securing the majority of votes in his favour.

Whereupon Alaptagin finding his life in danger escaped to Ghazni, an outlying province, where aided by the warlike Afghans, he was able to throw off the yoke of the Samanids and lay the foundation of the famous Ghaznavid dynasty.

Alaptagin was succeeded by his son Ishaq, on whose death Mansur of Bukhara acknowledged Balkatagin, a former slave of Alaptagin, as ruler of Ghazni. Balkatagin was succeeded by Pirai in 972. It was during the reign of this prince that the first conflict between the Brahman Shahis and Ghaznavids took place, the former being the aggressors.

Jaipal, whose dominions extended to the Hindukush in the west, was alarmed by the establishment of a powerful kingdom in his vicinity. He resolved to nip it in the bud. At the head of a large force he crossed the Indus and came as far as Laghman. Sabuktagin, who had succeeded Pirai in 977, was keenly watching the movements of his opponent. He marched to meet him (988 A.D.). Before the armies engaged, a violent storm broke out at night, which so disheartened the Hindus that Jaipal sued for peace. According to the treaty signed Jaipal agreed to give up fifty fighting-elephants and pay a large sum of money as indemnity. However, on reaching Lahore, his capital, he not only refused to carry out the terms of the agreement, but instigated by

By Prof. Mohammad Ali PART II

his Brahman counsellors, imprisoned the Sultan's envoys, who had come to receive the indemnity. This breach of faith on the part of the Indian prince could not be tolerated by the Sultan, who at once made up his mind to enforce the terms. He left for his eastern border at the head of a large force.

Jaipal, who by now had fully realised the strength and ability of his opponent, invoked the help of the Indian princes. The response was encouraging, and all sent their quotas. Very soon the Raja found himself at the head of a large and well-equipped force, 100,000 horses and an immense body of infantry. Jaipal marched northwards fully assured of his victory. Once more fortune favoured Sabuktagin, and the Indian army was routed with great slaughter. But Sabuktagin did not follow his beaten foe into the Punjab, and was content with the possession of the Peshawar plain. This was the end of the Kabul Shah's rule in Afghanistan.

Subaktagin, for the rest of his life, was busy in leading expeditions in other directions of his dominions. After a reign of twenty years he died at Tirmiz in 997 A.D. in the 56th year of his age.

His body was taken to Ghazni and interred there. He was succeeded by Mahmud, who after deposing a younger brother, ascended the throne in 909 A.D.

Six Truck Loads Of Smuggled Goods Held In Kabul

KABUL, July, 18.—An anti-smuggling squad of the Ministry of Interior apprehended 6 truck-loads of smuggled goods in Kabul on Thursday.

The Director of the Department for Preventing Smuggling stated that the persons charged with smuggling were being held in detention pending legal proceedings against them and the confiscated goods were being turned over to the Customs authorities.

The articles confiscated include cotton piecegoods, salt, cigarettes, socks, ordinary and brocade chaps, toys, cotton-mattings, kerosene oil, thermos bottles, metal furniture, snuff and motor parts.

B.O.A.C

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Bahamas Airways Limited
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British West Indian Airways Limited
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Cunard Eagle Airways (Bahamas) Limited
Cunard Eagle Airways (Bermuda) Limited
Cyprus Airways Limited
East African Airways Corporation
Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviacion
Gibraltar Airways Limited
Kuwait Airways
Malaysian Airways Limited
Malta Airways
Qantas Empire Airways Limited
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Electric Engines

In Outerspace Today

WASHINGTON, July 18.—American scientists plan to test electric rocket engines in space for the first time, possibly today.

Two of the small experimental engines will be sent on an arching 2,000-mile flight out over the Atlantic Ocean by a Scout rocket fired from Wallops Island, Virginia.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), which is conducting the test, said the launch would be made today at the earliest.

Aim of the experiment, called Serp-1 (Space Electric Rocket Test), is to find out if electric engines work in the vacuum of space. These engines, expelling a beam of electrically charged particles (IONS) to finish thrust, cannot be tested adequately in vacuum chambers, NASA said.

The battery-powered engines, mounted on the 375-pound Serp payload, will be switched on in turns for 20 minutes a piece during the 55-minute flight.

The first engine's exhaust will be aimed in the opposite direction of the spinning payload to slow it down. Scientists monitoring the flight on the ground will know that the electric engine works if the payload stops spinning. The second engine will be aimed in the opposite direction to start the spin again.

Electric engines, which produced whisper-like thrust in contrast to the powerful push of chemical rockets, will be used to keep spacecraft on station in space.

In the future, electric rockets drawing power from atomic reactors may be used as upper stages to propel scientific satellites and manned spaceships to the distant planets. Though electric engines produced mere wisps of thrust, successive increments applied in the frictionless vacuum of space, could accelerate spacecraft to great velocities.

Electric rocket engines work on the same principles as steam boilers, in which heated water expands to steam producing force. However, in the case of the rocket engines, cesium and mercury are used instead of water. Electrical heating of the cesium (or mercury) produces a hot electricity charged gas, which is discharged through a nozzle providing thrust.

India Accuses China Of Troops Concentration

NEW DELHI, July 18. (Reuters).—India Friday accused China of bringing large concentrations of troops into Tibet and poisoning them along the Indian border.

In a note dated July 16 and published Friday, the New Delhi government also accused China of conducting a concerted propaganda campaign against India from both inside and outside China. These actions had led to a continuation of tension along the Sino-Indian border.

Replying to a Chinese note of March 31 over the setting-up of stone cairns by the Chinese in the demilitarised zone in Ladakh, the Indian note said the Chinese had resorted to every possible means to consolidate their position.

Free Exchange Rates At D' Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, July 18.—The following are the exchange rates at D' Afghanistan Bank.

Afghans per Currency	
Buying	Selling
56.50	U.S. Dollars 57.00
158.20	Pounds Sterling 159.60
14.12	German Marks 14.25
13.1548	Swiss Francs 13.2713
11.4372	New French Franc 11.5385
7.60	Indian Rupee: Draft 7.70
8.52	Pakistani Rupees: Cash 8.90
8.52	Pakistani Rupees: Draft 8.90

Senator Goldwater

(Contd. from page 1)

gon newspaper said Senator Goldwater's nomination would quicken the present U.S. government in its efforts to find a solution to the Vietnam problem.

Most other world comment was less restrained, as indicated by the following Reuter despatches:

Paris: L'auroré (right-wing) said: "It is certain that if the next President of the United States is Senator Goldwater the free world will suffer a terrible shock."

Le Monde said Goldwater's candidature had a meaning at international level. It was that he wants to bring an end to the current rapprochement between Moscow and Washington and relaunch the cold war.

His nomination was a weighty argument for those who believed, like President De Gaulle, that Europe could not place her destinies entirely in the hands of a protector whose intentions, excellent today, can change tomorrow.

Bonn: West German newspapers almost all agreed that Senator Goldwater had virtually no chance of defeating President Johnson.

Die Welt, Hamburg (independent) said Goldwater ideas contained the seeds of a new war by accident. But the real danger was that America would become "provincial."

Afghan Company Plans To Import Diesel Engines

KABUL, July 18.—Afghan Motor and Parts Company (Sherkati Service) has become a dealer of diesel engines, according to an agreement signed Wednesday.

The Kabul company will have sole distribution rights for the sale of all Perkins diesel engines in Afghanistan.

Afghan Motor and Parts Company, with a network of dealers and service facilities throughout the country, will be able to provide a sales, repairs and parts service over an extensive area, Mr. Foan said.

"Diesel engines will greatly reduce transportation costs in Afghanistan," Mr. Foan said. "Not only does a diesel engine use half the fuel, but the cost of that fuel is considerably less. Upkeep is also less, bringing the operating cost of a diesel engine to about one-fourth that of the gasoline engine."

Perkins are the world's largest manufacturers of diesel engines for transport, agricultural and industrial use. They produce 1300 engines per day and export 87 per cent of their production to more than 120 countries.

In order to introduce their engines to Afghanistan, the Perkins Company will send installation and service engineers to assist the Kabul firm in the initial stages. Afghan engineers and mechanics will also be sent to Petersburg for training.

Perkins diesel engines can be fitted to a number of different vehicles from passenger cars and taxis to large buses and trucks of various makes. Mr. Foan said: "This will allow a standardisation of spare parts which will be readily available through dealers in most of the major cities in Afghanistan."

He also said that engines for agricultural equipment and small industrial engines are part of the franchise agreement with the Afghan Motor and Parts Company.

CORRECTION

In our issue of Thursday Kabul Times dated July 16, 1964 in the story of banned items on page 3 column 2, item (1) should read "canned and bottled fruits" not food.

Explosion Rocks Jagan's Party Headquarters Friday; Mrs. Jagan Escapes Injury

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, July, 18. (AP).—

PREMIER Cheddi Jagan's wife narrowly escaped injury Friday when an explosion rocked Freedom House, headquarters of British Guiana's ruling Peoples Progressive Party (PPP).

A second explosion occurred at the trading headquarters of Gimpey, the British Guiana Import-Export Corporation, also in the center of the city but half a mile from Freedom House.

Two persons are known to have died in the explosions and eight others were hospitalised. One person, believed to be a woman, is feared buried under rubble.

Both blasts occurred within three minutes at about around 11-00 a.m. just as Jagan was meeting nearby with opposition leaders. Ironically, the object of the conference was to seek a formula for ending violence in the colony where 120 persons have died through violence in the last five months.

One of the injured was reported to be the wife of Education Minister Edeeric Vernon Nunes.

Mrs. Janeo Jagan was shaken by the explosion which caused her and dash to Freedom House where one wall was blown away.

Witnesses of the Freedom House blast said the bomb, in a form of a parcel, was thrown into a passageway by a man who fled.

A PPP worker tried to throw it outside before he could do so. It exploded in his hand. He is believed to be one of the fatalities.

At the Gimpey building, police reported, a man was killed instantly by a blast which occurred as he was uncrating imported motorcycles. A second man was critically injured. It was not clear how this explosion occurred.

As crowds swarmed around the blasted PPP headquarter building police fired tear gas shells to disperse them.

Executive Committee Of COMECON Holds Meeting In Moscow

MOSCOW, July 18. (Tass).—A communiqué has been issued here on a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance COMECON held from July 14 to 16 in Moscow.

It was noted at the meeting that bilateral consultations between planning agencies on matters of economic cooperation and the work on tentative clearing balances for 1966-1970 enabled determining more precisely the planned volume of production and consumption of major industrial products, establishing the approximate volumes of mutual deliveries of goods and solving in a preliminary way major problems of economic cooperation.

Between 1960 and 1963 mutual deliveries of consumer goods by COMECON countries have increased by 56 per cent. The Executive Committee approved deliveries of such goods.

The meeting, which was marked by an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, was attended by representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

KABUL, July 18.—The Afghan Boy Scouts Association gave a farewell party to Dr. Mohammad Omer Wardak, Commissioner of the Association on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Wardak has been appointed Governor of Nangarhar Province. Those present included officials of the Association and members of the Boy Scouts and Girl groups.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 18.—A telegram has been sent on behalf of His Majesty the King to Mr. Anastas Mikoyan congratulating him on his election as President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A similar message has been sent to President Mikoyan by Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister.

KABUL, July 18.—A message has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Excellency Generalissimo Franco congratulating him on the Spanish National Day.

KABUL, July 18.—The delegation from the International Monetary Fund called on Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Finance on Thursday morning to discuss the financial situation in the country.

The delegation, which arrived in Kabul on Wednesday will hold a series of talks with representatives of the Ministry of Finance and D.A. Afghanistan Bank.

KABUL, July 18.—The Ministry of Agriculture is experimenting with 13 varieties of tomatoes to obtain the one best-suited to Afghanistan's climatic conditions. Of these, the report says, the American variety, called Improved Pearson, has been found to excel in size, colour, flavour and meatiness.

An official of the Ministry said that of the 13 varieties of tomatoes being experimented with, one is an indigenous variety and the rest are from America. Of these, he stated, the Improved Pearson variety has yielded 3,269 Kgs. per Jereeb (2 acres) while the indigenous varieties seldom exceed 1,204 Kgs.

KABUL, July 18.—A 5-man team of journalists from Asian and African countries, headed by Mr. Riyai Apin, Editor of the monthly Culture and Secretary to the Indonesian Cultural Association have arrived in Kabul to see Afghanistan and meet Afghan journalists.

KABUL, July 18.—Dr. Mohammad Anas, the former Afghan Ambassador in New Delhi, now appointed as Minister of Education, arrived by air in Kabul on Thursday afternoon.

He was received at the airport by the President of Kabul University and officials of the Ministry of Education.

Gizenga Tells People He Will Do Everything For Congo's Pacification

LEOPOLDVILLE, July, 18. (DPA).—Congolese leftist politician Antoine Gizenga, who spent his first night in liberty at the one of his brother-in-law, told newsmen here Friday he would do everything in order that pacification did not remain an empty phrase.

"I have suffered much," he said, "but now I am back and I shall do everything so that pacification be achieved."

Prime Minister Moise Tshombe was with Gizenga, as well as many former political prisoners, among them Mongoul Diaka, Gizenga's former Ambassador in Peking.

Tshombe and Gizenga were enthusiastically cheered, the crowds shouting "long live Tshombe", "long live Gizenga, and victory". Gizenga said he returned from Boqlambembo Island where he

USSR Fires Three Shots Across U.S.A. Grain Ship, Says US

WASHINGTON, July, 18. (Reuter).—A Soviet Naval vessel fired three shots across the bow of an American grain ship in the Black Sea after the U.S. vessel left a Soviet port without official clearance, the State Department disclosed here Friday.

The first disclosure of the incident came when the State Department made an oral protest Friday against the "excessive" action of the Soviet authorities.

The U.S. grain ship involved was the S.S. Sister Katingo, registered in New York.

After few bombs were fired across its bows, the vessel was boarded and searched, and her master ordered to pay a 50 rouble (about £ 20 sterling) fine before being allowed to continue his voyage to Istanbul from the Soviet port of Novorossisk, the State Department said.

The State Department added that, according to the American Ship's Master, Captain Arthur Fertig, of New York, his vessel was 16.3 miles from land—and therefore well outside territorial waters—at the time of the incident which occurred on Wednesday (July 15).

The department said that, according to international law, the Soviet authorities "may have been within strictly legal rights" in pursuing, boarding and searching the American ship. But, it added: "The methods employed by Soviet authorities were excessive and clearly outside the norms of acceptable behaviour."

Another Cabinet Formed In Japan By Premier Ikeda

TOKYO, July 18. (DPA).—The new, fourth, government of Japanese Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda is not a "big name cabinet" and political observers have no great hopes for its life expectancy.

The cabinet was formed on the basis of a party-internal coalition "caculus" and neither in foreign politics nor on the national scene will it be able to lend strength to Premier Ikeda's position, weakened since he was re-elected party chairman by a narrow margin, observers feel.

Only two members of the third cabinet retained their portfolios: Finance Minister Lahei Tanaka, 46 and Ichiro Kono, who relinquished the Construction Ministry to become State Minister in charge of the Olympics, and the Science and Technology Agency, which is responsible for nuclear projects.

All other members are new: Etsusaburo Shiina, a former cabinet spokesman, and Minister for Foreign Trade and Industry in the Kishi era, was appointed Foreign Minister succeeding Masayoshi Ohira.

The new Labour Minister, Horikide Ishida, has held this position several times before. He is considered an independent in Ikeda's faction-ridden Conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

Defence Minister Yunja Koizumi is a follower of Aitschiro Fujiyama, one of Ikeda's main contenders for the party chairmanship.

Interior Minister Eichi Yoshitake, as well as Finance Minister Tanaka, are close friends of Ikeda's number one rival, Isaku Sato.

had been detained, Thursday, and that he had had the opportunity of talking immediately to Tshombe "who is my brother"



PARK CINEMA:

At 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m. French film: CADET ROSELLE starring: Francois Perier and Dany Robin.

KABUL CINEMA:

At 8-30 p.m. Indian film: GAR-ANA.

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 5 and 7-30 p.m. English film:

NIGHT TO DUBLIN.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 5 p.m. Indian film: BAGH-DAD KA CHOR.

Three Satellites Shot Into Space With One Rocket

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida July, 18. (DPA).—A cluster of three U.S. satellites, all blasted into space by the same seven storey-tall Atlas-Agena rocket early yesterday, were expected to hit their high point in space this morning.

The batch includes twin 222 kilogramme nuclear detection space craft spot possible surreptitious atomic explosions in space while a smaller two kilogrammes spacecraft carries sensors to measure natural radiation in space.

Scientists here were hoping to manoeuvre one of the detection satellites later into a circular 10,800-kilometre high orbit by triggering a small inboard rocket.

The other was to be set on a circular path when it loops back to its high point on Sunday. American scientists said that right timing would place the two craft 160 thousand kilometres apart on opposite sides of the earth.

The smaller satellite will remain on its elliptical orbit, which is currently taking it from a 368 kilometre low through the Van Allen radiation belts to a 100,800 kilometre high.

The detection satellites carry instruments to spot X-Ray, gamma and neutron radiation—types of rays known to be produced in nuclear explosions and are reputedly capable of detecting nuclear "events" up to 160 million kilometres away in space.

KABUL, July 18.—The first Pakhtu play staged by the newly-established Pakhtu Department of Pohany Theatre was staged at Kabul Theatre on Wednesday evening.

The spectators included Mr. Rishitya, the Minister of Finance and Acting Minister of Press and Information, other officials of the Ministry of Press, the Chief Academy and some authors and writers.

The play, titled "The Champions", is written by Mr. Abdul Rashid Latefi.

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Romeo And Juliet To Be Presented

To celebrate the 400th anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare, the British Embassy and USIS present the film,

"Romeo and Juliet" starring Laurence Harvey and Susan Shentall at the USIS auditorium on Sunday, Monday and Wednesday July 19, 20 and 22 at 8-00 p.m.

Tickets, free of charge, can be obtained from the USIS Library and ASTCO from July 16.